

N. A. A. C. P. — 1923

JEWISH RABBI CHIEF SPEAKER AT N. A. A. C. P. ANNUAL MEETING; NEW BOARD MEMBER IS ELECTED

The Houston Informer

Special to The Informer.

New York City.—Culminating in a night mass meeting in the town hall, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held its annual meeting on January 2, 1923. In the election, a new member was added to the N. A. A. C. P. board of directors, Mr. Herbert K. Stockton of the law firm of Haight, Smith, Griffin and Deming, whose brief on the Dyer anti-lynching bill was instrumental in procuring a favorable report on the measure by the senate committee on the judiciary.

Branch efforts against segregation in schools in Philadelphia, Boston and elsewhere, and the fight against the Ku Klux Klan and the "Birth of a Nation" film were recited by delegates from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania, at the afternoon meeting in the Russel Sage Foundation building.

At the night mass meeting the speakers were Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, "I come to you tonight as a Jew Spingarn medallist for 1922 and leader of the anti-lynching crusaders; as few men have had cause to know Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Dan Kelly, a white Texan, who was sent to Kirvin, Texas, by the N. A. A. C. P. to investigate the burning to death of three Negroes; and James Weldon Johnson, who reported on the fight for the Dyer anti-lynching bill and asserted a renewed fight for its enactment would be carried on.

Rabbi Wise in the course of his address uttered a stinging rebuke and challenge to the Ku Klux Klan, and characterized as discreditable to the American people the failure of the senate to enact the Dyer anti-lynching bill.

"I was warned against coming to this meeting," said Rabbi Wise. "I would its Bible, old and new; its psalms say to you that I am indifferent to what any member of the Ku Klux Klan may say about me or about my people. Their hatred is my honor; their dispraise of my people is its coronation."

Rabbi Wise closed his address with an impassioned appeal that colored men as well as white continue un-

been suffered to emerge from the darkness, I bid you have courage and fear not. To you I speak the word of Isaiah to my people, 'Fear thou not, my servant; fear thou not, my servant.'

"There shall be a minimum of justice and liberty laid at your door, and on the other hand those Americans who, like you and me, love our country, who believe that America and even-handed justice must be interchangeable terms—we stand with you, we will support you, we will fight with you, lawfully in the American way, not in the lawless way of the lyncher; we will fight with you as men and women until this shame shall have been ended, until lynching shall forever have been ended, until lynching shall forever have passed from the vocabulary and the life of the American people.

"And you, sons and daughters of the Negro race, will render a great service, a supreme service, to your and my America if instead of bowing your backs beneath the yoke of this foul and fiendish oppression, you say to America: 'We are men; we mean to live as men. Our wrongdoers shall be punished and utterly punished under and by the processes of the law; but lynching shall not be the portion of any man, white or black, who lives under the American skies.'"

Mrs. Mary B. Talbert announced for the anti-lynching crusaders that all of their work had been done without drawing any of the funds contributed and that those funds were to be turned over intact and entire to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for the anti-lynching campaign.

Before the close of the meeting Mr. Johnson announced the gift by Mr. Philip Peabody of Boston of \$1,000 to the N. A. A. C. P.

AN OPEN LETTER
Atlanta Independent
We are in receipt of a very lengthy letter from Mr. D. E. Tobias, Editor of the Weekly Independent, 224 West 131st St., New York. 1-4-23

The letter is a scathing indictment against the good faith and efficacy of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and we agree with much of it. We believe the history of the concern is correctly stated, as well as the motive, and that

those who conduct the scheme, keep ever in mind their own interest and have never subordinated what comes to them personally to the good of the race, in whose interest the movement purports to have been planned.

We confess that the fight these people put up in the interest of the Dyer bill lessened our faith in their sincerity and greatly impaired their usefulness as a race instrumentality from our viewpoint. But, we are not infallible and may be in error; but our conclusion is honestly reached after many years' study of the men directing the affairs of the Association and our personal support. We are members of the concern and have contributed our means and our time to its support, because we believed it an instrumentality entirely unselfish and organized for the betterment of mankind.

In the discussion of the history, purposes and work of the institution, Brother Tobias seems to take issue with us on a point where there is no difference of opinion. He takes us to task because of an article we wrote some time ago in the Atlanta Independent entitled "Confusion Among Leaders." He denies that we have any race leaders. We quite agree with our Brother and had he read our editorial carefully, he would have found that we do not recognize any such article as a real race leader. We have thousands who call themselves leaders, but they are self-styled, self-appointed and self-constituted. We agree with all he said about leadership and there are no differences between us on that line. We are merely addressing this letter to the public and our good Brother in order to call attention to the long letter he wrote us under date of December 28, 1922, which we carry in another column.

With the hope that Brother Tobias will better understand us, we are pleased to subscribe,

B. J. DAVIS, Editor.

**American Nation
Roused to Lynching
Danger.**

Says N. A. A. C. P. Report for 1922.—
Arkansas Riot Victims' Case Car-

ried Before U. S. Supreme Court.

The Atlanta Constitution
The American nation is roused to the horror and danger of lynching mobbism as it has never been before, according to the 1922 annual report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, of which the following was made public today:

In the South.

In the south, where ten years ago only a few solitary individuals dared oppose lynching and where the crime was commonly condoned by influential newspapers, public officials, and ministers of the gospel, there is now widespread opposition to mob murder. The opponents of lynching now include such powerful organs as the Atlanta Constitution, the Greensboro, N. C., Daily News, the Macon, Ga., Telegraph, the Hotspur, Texas Post, and the San Antonio, Texas Express. Powerful groups of white women in Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Virginia, Tennessee and Texas have publicly repudiated the lynching mob as a "protector of womanhood," and such courageous men as the Rev. Dr. M. Ashby-Jones, of Atlanta, Governor John M. Parker, of Louisiana, and ex-Governor Hugh M. Dorsey, of Georgia, have gone before the country as opposing the mob.

The Campaign Against Lynching.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, eight years ago, began a concentrated campaign against lynching by the raising of an anti-lynching fund of \$10,000. Since then, by public meetings addressed in all parts of the country, by pamphlet publications, newspaper publicity, personal investigations of lynchings and published reports of the investigators the facts have been placed before the entire civilized world and gradually a public sentiment has been formed which is demanding the abolition of "The Shame of America." This work has been accomplished at a total expenditure of some \$40,000 in ten years.

The Anti-Lynching Advertisement.
The full and half-page advertisements setting forth the facts about lynching in daily newspapers were placed as follows:

Circulation Cost, one

New York Times	insertion	
Nov. 23, full page	327,216	\$1,539.20
Chicago Daily News		
Nov. 22, 7 columns	412,304	1,387.75
Atlanta Constitution		
Nov. 22, 7 columns	109,787	379.26
Kansas City Journal		
Nov. 24, 1/2 page	40,266	258.72
Kansas City Star		
Nov. 23, 1/2 page	433,374	532.00
San Antonio Express		
Nov. 22, 1/2 page	30,536	168.00
Washington Star		
Nov. 23, full page	92,555	488.00
Cleveland Plain Dealer		
Nov. 22, 1/2 page	181,756	384.00
New York World		
Dec. 4, 1 page	360,080	1,344.00
The Nation		
	30,584	250.00
N. Y. Times Midweek		
Pictorial	60,000	250.00
	2,084,458	\$6,980.93

The money spent for the advertising was contributed for the specific purpose by the Anti-Lynching Crusade. We quote the following paragraph from an editorial in the San Francisco Call of December 2, the leading daily of the State of California and one of the most influential newspapers of the Far West:

"The most amazing advertisement ever paid for and printed in any newspaper is now appearing in newspapers of the East. It was 'paid for by the Anti-Lynching Crusaders' on behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Part of it is reproduced in this column, without being paid for, because the advertisement is not trying to sell anything but pity and mercy and justice and tolerance to the American people."

The consensus of opinion is that this advertisement was the greatest single stroke of propaganda ever struck in behalf of justice to the Negro.

The temporary setback on the Dyer Bill in no way affects the determination of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to continue the fight on this issue until lynching in America is stamped out.

Defense of Arkansas Peonage Victims

Defense of 12 Arkansas colored peonage victims, first sentenced to death in 1919, in connection with the

riots in which 250 Negroes were killed, has been carried by the Advancement Association to the United States Supreme Court where the cases will be argued early in 1923. The cases of 6 of the 12 men have gone to the Supreme Court after passing through four state and federal courts, and the men were saved after twice being sentenced to death and five times having dates for their execution set. In the other six cases through action of the Association's attorneys the Arkansas Supreme Court twice reversed the verdict of guilty of the Phillips county circuit court. After the second reversal the Association's attorneys obtained a change of venue. On four occasions date for retrial was set, but on each of these occasions the State of Arkansas announced it was unready for trial. The Association's attorneys are striving to obtain the release of the condemned men under the statute of limitations.

Before the United States Supreme Court, the Association and the men will be represented by Moorfield Storey, ex-president of the American Bar Association, who is now president of the N. A. A. C. P., and by Scipio A. Jones, of Little Rock, Arkansas.

Besides the 12 colored farmers sentenced to death, 67 others were sentenced to various prison terms from a few years to life imprisonment.

Fight Against Peonage.

The Association in carrying on the defense of these men has expended \$14,000 of funds raised for the purpose. Considerable sums have also been raised and expended by the colored people of Arkansas. The fight has been conducted not only to right a grievous wrong done these colored farmers. It is hoped as well, by taking their cases before the highest tribunal in the land to open up the entire question of peonage, which is the greatest economic handicap and source of much of the brutal exploitation under which the Negro suffers in the cotton raising communities of the United States.

Civil Rights and Extradition.

In addition to these two outstanding efforts, the N. A. A. C. P. in Jan. fought successfully with its Buffalo Branch and other agencies to prevent the extradition from Canada of Matthew Bullock to North Carolina

where he would probably have been lynched. Through efforts of the District of Columbia Branch and the National office discrimination affecting thousands of colored ship stewards in the United States Shipping Board was ended. Legal aid and advice was given in the winning of numerous cases, the American Fund for Public Service, and a number of individuals. The advertisement was intended to put the essential facts about lynching before the greatest number of American citizens possible and to correct some of the false ideas about the causes of lynching.

Reached 5,000,000 People

The combined circulation of the publications in which the advertisement appeared was more than 2,000,000. It is estimated that upwards of 5,000,000 people were reached by the Advancement Association's advertising.

As an instance of the profound impression created by this advertising rights cases in New York and other states. Strenuous fights were begun through branches in Indiana and other states against threatened attempts to introduce segregated public and high schools. Through the Cleveland Branch we prevented the extradition of a colored man to Georgia. Through the Buffalo Branch we secured the arrest and conviction of a white man who had criminally assaulted a nine-year-old colored girl. Through the Prince George County and District of Columbia Branches we secured the release of a colored man arrested and accused of the murder of a white woman, of which crime he was innocent and for which he was about to be sentenced to death through mob passion. We secured the passage of city ordinances in Oakland, Cal., and other cities against public parades of Ku Klux Klan; and in many other cases for numerous to mention fought for the securing and preservation of civil and other legal rights for the Negro.

Ku Klux Klan.

In the case of the Ku Klux Klan the warning issued by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People three years ago is now being justified by events throughout the country and especially in Morehouse Parish, La. The Association

initiated the campaign of publicity with which the Klan is now being fought by the New York World, Hearst's International Magazine and other publications. During the year 1922 we continued the campaign of publicity against the Klan.

Conclusion.

Beyond these concrete achievements the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has continued to carry out one of its most vital purposes, that of keeping intensely alive the sense of racial vigilance and the conviction that the future depends upon a realization by the race of what it is justly entitled to, and a determination to secure it. So long as that spirit is kept alive there can be no ultimate defeat.

RENO, NEVADA BRANCH N. A. A. C. P. SEND WHITE GUNMAN TO PRISON.

Louisville News
New York, Feb. 7.—Mrs. Thomas Russell, secretary of the Reno, Nev., branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored

People, has reported by letter to the national office on the successful prosecution of a white man who shot a colored hotel porter in Reno. The report is as follows: 2-7-23

On July 7, 1922, a colored hotel porter was shot by a guest over a pass key. After a few days in the hospital the victim recovered. The perpetrator was arrested and released on bond. At the time of the shooting the local branch hired a lawyer to see that we got a fair deal. We paid this lawyer \$50 with the understanding if the perpetrator was set free we would carry the case to the State Supreme Court and pay an additional fee of \$100.

At the first trial the jury disagreed, ten for conviction and one for acquittal. The second trial was conviction of attempted murder with a sentence of from one to two years in the penitentiary. The jury was out only a short while and were unanimous. The jury told our lawyer they felt that a white man could not commit such a crime against a colored man in Reno and not be punished. Our lawyer worked very quietly and secured evidence which he gave to the prosecuting attorney and while we would all like to have seen a heaving sentence we feel we have at least let a Southern cracker

from Texas (he is from that State). In fact we do things a bit different in Nevada than Texas.

N. A. A. C. P. TELEGRAPHS HARDING ASKING PROTECTION FOR NEGROES IN TEXAS.

Say Situation in Breckenridge Demands Dyer Bill Enactment.

On receipt of news from Texas that Mexicans and Negroes were being driven from their homes in Breckenridge, Texas, and that the Mexican Government had protested against the lynchings of its nationals in the United States, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, immediately telegraphed President Harding renewing its demand for enactment of the Dyer Antilynching Bill and asking federal protection of Colored United States citizens in the danger zone. The telegram which was signed by James Weldon Johnson is as follows:

"National Association for the Advancement of Colored People respectfully calls your attention to International situation created by lynching of Mexicans as well as of Negroes in Texas and again urges that Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill be endorsed by Administration and enacted by Senate in order that the Federal Government may properly deal with this humiliating and dangerous situation.

"In the meantime, may we respectfully urge that Federal protection be extended to Colored United States citizens of Breckenridge, Texas, who are being driven from their homes by threats of violence.

"(Signed) James Weldon Johnson, Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

DENOUNCES N. A. A. C. P.

The Independent Weekly, 224 West 131st St., New York City, December 28, 1922.

Benjamin Jefferson Davis, Esq., President and Editor, The Atlanta Independent, Old Fellows Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Fellow Craftsman: By mere chance the edition of your most remarkable weekly publication, The Independent, of December 14, 1922, fell into my hands and I have scanned its pages with great personal interest. 1-4-23

Mr. Oscar Sanders, of No. 1 West 134th street, this city, was passing Mr. John M. Royall's real estate office, No. 21 West 134th street, Thursday, December 21st, and saw a number of us political all-founders in there and came in and joined in the general "confab." Sanders broke in, as he usually does, and interrupted the conversation by calling attention to an article in the Independent on "Race Leaders in Confusion." I must confess I thought to myself, "Well, we are now going to be most frightfully bored with a talk about 'Race Leaders,' which really means nothing, for the reason there are no race leaders of 'color,' and if there were, whom would they lead and where would they go?" Sanders is a most persistent little man, and when he has something he wants to say, he never stops until he says it. We were talking away, but Sanders was determined and he went right on reading the article in The Atlanta Independent. He soon had our attention, and we all became intensely interested in the article. Mr. Sanders left the Independent in Mr. Royall's office for him to read. That gave us time to read and scrutinize what you had written and published on "Race Leaders in Confusion."

I went out at once to get a copy of The Independent, and after scouting about the streets of Harlem from one newsstand to another looking for The Independent, I returned to Mr. Royall's office and asked him to let me take the paper away as I wanted to study the article carefully. He granted my request and I now have the paper before me.

I have scrutinized what you wrote and I wish to make some comments, and also to congratulate you for such a timely publication of facts. I agree with you in the main, but take exception, in part, to your view of the subject of "Race Leaders," for the following reasons: There are no race leaders and never have been.

In order to lead, a man must have a following or else how can he lead? Not a single one of the men whose names you published in the list of leaders has a following. Nor does he know himself where he is heading to. You practically covered that ground, and I will not go over it again. One thing is striking and particularly interesting. I will quote from the article in The Independent. After the "fire brands and agitators," as you style them, viz: William Monroe Trotter, W. J. Jernagin and Joe Bibb; next comes the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. How can a so-called social uplift movement be classed among "Race Leaders," assuming that there were such agencies? But there are not! Here is the quotation from your article. You stated:

"Then comes the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which claims of right, the exclusive right, to handle all questions affecting the race, and takes offense if anybody else undertakes to help the race along except through their agency, and positively refuses to work with or co-operate with any other group of race leaders. They style themselves as the classic of race agitators and solvers of problems. If they cannot settle a problem themselves, they would rather it would go unsolved than for anybody else to have anything to do with it."

I ask in all frankness and with candor: Can you really answer why this is? I can and will answer now and hereafter.

One who reads this quotation taken from The Atlanta Independent for December 14, 1922, would naturally think and conclude from the wording of it that colored men control or have a voice in the con-

trol of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is absolutely not true. Not a single colored man or woman has or has ever had any voice whatsoever in the ownership, control or management of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People! I am really much surprised that even the most intelligent and best informed men and women of African blood and descent do not know this simple fact. I am sure that white newspaper editors throughout the country know that the social uplift movement called the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is owned and controlled by white men and women, and always has been. White editors know that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is a money-making scheme for white people.

From Dr. W. E. B. DuBois down, all persons of African blood and descent who are directly and personally connected with the movement called the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are merely hired servants and have always been. When Dr. Du Bois was brought from Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., to New York City in 1910, he was hired by white men and women who owned and controlled what was soon turned into a commercial organization to give easy berths to white men and women of only ordinary ability who had not succeeded and made a mark for themselves among white people! Dr. Du Bois was hired and paid a definite and fixed salary, just as any other ordinary hired servant would be paid to do what he was told to do! When Dr. Du Bois was brought to New York City he knew and clearly understood that he would have no voice in the management of the movement called the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Dr. Du Bois knew that his position in the National Association was that of a hired and paid employee. He knew he would have no voice and that his duties began and ended with taking and executing orders. It was upon these terms and no others that Dr. Du Bois was told to give up his position as teacher or professor in Atlanta University and come to New

York to edit a monthly publication whose entire policy would be dictated and controlled by white men and women who brought him to New York City at a bigger salary than he was getting to teach in Atlanta University. Since coming to New York, Dr. Du Bois has been under the absolute control and has most religiously obeyed the dictates of his white superiors and "bosses." These are all self-evident facts which need no further proof than Dr. Du Bois himself can give and his entire conduct from the day he came to New York City down to the present time has demonstrated.

Why the National Association Will Not Co-operate!

This is because white men and women who believe in the theory of "white supremacy" and "color" inferiority, started out with a commercial and not a humane idea in view. Miss Mary White Ovington, an ambitious white woman, who will be 58 years old at her next birthday, obsessed with an overwhelming desire to dominate and control the affairs of the millions of peoples of African descent in this country, is the moving spirit and dominating power in the movement called the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Not only does Miss Ovington wish to be great and powerful by controlling the destiny of the millions of peoples of African blood in the United States, but Miss Ovington is by no means free of "color" prejudice herself. I am in possession of facts to prove what I state in this letter to you. Call upon me if you desire the proof I can furnish. I know the colored man and a Frenchman who started a movement in New York City in 1906, out of which the National Association grew in 1909. Dr. Du Bois was brought to New York City in 1910. He has profited from the labors of others who were entirely honest in their endeavors.

The main reason why the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will not work with any other movement is purely commercial. At the time the National Association was started in 1909 the central idea in the minds of Miss Mary White Ovington and the white men who stood

behind her was to raise annually \$1 per head for each so-called "Negro" in the United States! At that time, a white man, prominently connected with the movement, said there were 10,000,000 of these people in the United States and that meant \$10,000,000 annually, which would flow into the coffers of the white men and women engaged in the very lucrative business of advancing colored people! To let any other movement in on this "oil well" business would mean a sharing of the moneys and that would spoil the game! Is it now plain to you and clear why the National Association fights desperately hard to work alone and control all political, economic and other affairs pertaining to people of African blood in this country? Working upon the theory that white people are superior to colored people and must by virtue of that alone dominate and control, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is engaged in a commercial scheme called the Advancement of Colored People.

I hope I have made facts clear to you. I have proofs for all I write on the subject of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

\$6,480.93 Is Paid to Publications

Owned by White Men.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was running true to its practice when it paid out \$6,480.93 of money collected in the name of advancing colored people, to white men to publish advertisements that colored men have been lynched by white men! The National Association has paid thousands of dollars to white lawyers in Southern or Southwestern states to defend colored men accused of crime by white men and has justified its action by publicly stating that on account of prejudice against colored lawyers, white lawyers had to be employed to defend colored men! In the case of Dr. Bundy, white lawyers got him life imprisonment — and after that colored lawyers got Dr. Bundy his freedom!

But the National Association's actions were justified by those who speak for that commercial social uplift movement. The National Association for the Advancement

of Colored People can do no wrong and can never make a mistake in dealings in matters pertaining to the advancement of colored people. How very strange! But white kings and queens can do no wrong?

How Colored Men Aid in the Exploitation of Colored People.

By allowing themselves to be used by little white men and women, the so-called most cultured and learned men, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and Hon. James Weldon Johnson, "tools" of Miss Mary White Ovington, Major J. E. Spingarn, Lawyers Arthur Spingarn and Charles B. Studin, three Jews, are used to exploit poor working colored people and very gullible rich white men and women in the name of advancing colored people!

Modern Pharisees and Bold Plagiarists!

The Pharisees of old were never more hypocritical in their public dealings with the affairs of the people than are the white men and women who own the movement called the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. These people all pretend to be what they are not. They could not practice their deceit on any but people of African blood and descent. No other group of people would tolerate from these white people what colored people in this country stand for and tolerate. I say this to the shame of those who should defend the cause of the people against the real enemy, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Take most of the matter published and circulated by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—it is taken from the daily public press or from old printed documents or the works of writers who have given time and thought to the subject of the relationship between and the dealings of white men with peoples of African blood. Dr. Du Bois (colored) the brains and genius of the National Association, has never written anything original and scientific on the subject of peoples of African blood and descent. The Soul of Black Folk treats of Dr. Du Bois' personal experiences more than anything else. That is his greatest written work. "The Crisis" is a magazine of false information for the most part. The

most Dr. Du Bois writes monthly deals with his personal grudge against and bitter dislike for any man of African descent who possesses a little more than ordinary intelligence. Miss Mary White Ovington (white) has gotten all she has published in book form from colored men and women with whom she has talked from time to time in the guise of a friend! At that, her writings are only of the most ordinary literary style. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is a positive hindrance to the real progress of American citizens of African descent. The colored men attached to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are mere parasites. They seek to gain favors from the white men and women who own and control the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by flattery and doing the biddings of little white men and women who could never reach the pocketbooks of the big millionaires nor exploit poor working classes of the colored people without the aid of their colored satellites! Let us think on these hard cold facts!

National Association Controlled by Southern Influence!

Although the movement called the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was founded in New York City and its headquarters have always been here, at heart and in spirit, the movement has been and still is in accordance with the Southern white man's views who thinks that people of African blood have a definitely fixed and inferior place in the social, economic and political system of this country. In plain language, the white men and women who own, control and manage the financial affairs of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People believe in and practice the gospel that people of African blood and descent are naturally inferior to white people in the United States of America. Writing in The Crisis Magazine for August, 1914, of the exact time when the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was first started in New York City, Miss Mary White Ovington tells about the feeling of the white people who met, in the following way:

"As Mr. Walling is a Southerner, we listened with conviction." That is to say, the white people who were present at that first meeting were convinced that the views of a Southerner, a white man, on the subject of how to advance colored people, were correct. The argument of Mr. Walling persuaded white friends that white men and women present at that meeting were the best judges as to how to advance colored people. No colored person or a person of African blood was present at that meeting. Miss Ovington's article in The Crisis Magazine, August, 1914, is the authority on this subject. I commend it. Mr. William English Walling was born in Louisville, Ky., March 14, 1877. By profession Mr. Walling is a writer of books. Miss Mary White Ovington states, in the Crisis article, that: "Mr. Walling had spent some years in Russia, where his wife, working in the cause of the revolutionists, had suffered imprisonment." Mr. Ray Stannard Baker, a Southern white man, whose articles on the "color" question attracted much public attention some years ago, was one of the chief advocates of a movement in the North to advance colored people nationally. Mr. Charles Edward Russell, journalist and author, who was born in Dayton, La., September 20, 1860, presided at the first meeting in New York City which organized a movement to advance colored people throughout the country. From the persons prominent in the beginning of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it is seen that the South took a foremost part. In The Crisis article, Miss Mary White Ovington writes of her own Southern experience: "I had spent some months in the South."

In conversations with Miss Ovington, which have been many, I have always found her leaning toward the white South, opposed to equal rights and opportunities for colored people with white people. Miss Ovington believes in the natural superiority of whites over blacks!

Colored Men Fresh From the South

The white men and women who

own and control the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have from the very beginning of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People spurned the idea of having closely associated with them in the work of advancing colored people, colored men and women of Northern training who have lived for some time in the North and are independent in spirit. They have sent South for colored men to advise with and to assist them in their work of advancing colored people. Take the list of the names of the colored men personally connected with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's headquarters in New York City and it is seen that they were brought fresh from the South from Dr. Du Bois down to ex-Dean William Pickens. Secretary James Weldon Johnson has been in New York City for some years, but he has been a frequent visitor to his home in Jacksonville, Fla., where he was a school teacher for years and learned his lesson to bow to the white man and not forget his place! Mr. Walter White was fresh from Atlanta, Ga., when he came here. He used to state, in public addresses in New York City, that he thanked God that God had blessed him with a face that he could go two ways, meaning that while he is white in complexion he passes for colored!

How Jews Dominate the National Association.

Four Jews are most prominent in the affairs and management of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Major J. E. Spingarn, is treasurer; Lawyer Charles B. Studin is chairman of the budget committee. Lawyer Arthur B. Spingarn is chairman of the legal committee. A Jew is at the head of the publicity committee, which sends out news to the public press and places advertisements with the big daily newspapers. It is not publicly known whether or not Miss Mary White Ovington, the general and chief director of all affairs of the National Association, has Jewish blood in her veins, although she is closely surrounded by and associated with Jews in the management of the financial affairs of the

Association. Miss Ovington, the self-styled national leader of the millions of American citizens with African blood in their veins, is a Unitarian in religion and a Socialist in politics. Most colored people are Methodists and Baptists in religion and republican in politics! At the annual meeting in Newark, N. J., in the summer of 1922, a Jewish rabbi figured very prominently and a Jewish rabbi is booked to be one of the principal speakers at the public meeting to be held in New York City, January 2, 1923.

I think I have made out a clear case which, on the face of it, shows that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is a white organization, started by white men and women and has been and still is owned, controlled and managed by white men and women who employ Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Hon. James Weldon Johnson and ex-Dean William Pickens and other colored men to act as agents to collect money from colored people through colored churches and charitable and benevolent societies which is turned over to white people who pay the colored employees what they, the whites, think they ought to have as salaries out of the money they collect from colored people. The exact salaries paid to Dr. Du Bois, Messrs. Johnson and Pickens, the public does not know, as figures are not made public to show the salary of each officer and employee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. These matters are in the hands of white men and women who make no accurate account in detail to show how all the money is spent which they collect in the name of advancing colored people. These are vital facts which merit very particular public attention!

The Way Out. Let Us Seek It!

Fifty-eight years after the close of the great Civil War which emancipated the slaves of African blood in this country, we find us in the hands and under the domination of big white men and women of great intelligence and much money, but little white men and women who use colored people to reach the big rich people and exploit the hard-working colored people. There

Fellow Craftsmen: As a journalist and a publicist, I submit the foregoing facts to you for such consideration as you may think they merit at your hands. I am Yours truly,
D. E. TOBIAS.
For Truth and Justice.

N.A.A.C.P. — 1923.

MASS MEETING OF NEGROES PLANNED

DAYTON O. JOURNAL
FEBRUARY 25, 1923

Progress of Race Relations
Movement to Be Presented
Tomorrow Night.

A mass meeting of colored citizens of Dayton will be held in Zion Baptist church, Sprague street, at 8 o'clock tomorrow night under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The progress of the race relations movement as made by interracial committees will be presented and plans for generally better living conditions will be considered.

The business part of the program will be preceded by a specially arranged program of good music and speaking.

Members of the Dayton branch of the association as well as the public are invited to be present.

DOES BAGNALL

REPRESENT N. A. A. C. P.?
New York, March 27 (Crusader Service)—The act of the N. A. A. C. P., through its secretary, James Weldon Johnson, in sending a vigorous protest to the Harding Administration regarding the action of the Governor of the Virgin Islands in deporting Editor Morena-Bonaparte, a British subject, from St. Thomas because of a mildly critical editorial written by him in the Emancipator, a local paper, has given rise to the question as to what exactly is the stand of the Association on the issue of deportation.

The enlightened stand of Mr. Johnson on such an important matter as the introduction of cracker tactics, in the newly acquired islands of the Caribbean is highly commended everywhere, but stands in strong contrast to the reactionary attitude of one of his fellow officers, Robert Bagnall, attempt at assault, while the father of the girl alleged to have been attacked pleaded in vain with the mob waged a determined fight to insure to give its victim a trial.

While less than eighteen months ago Mr. Bagnall as director of branches the right of asylum for Negroes in foreign countries in opposing the State of North Carolina in its effort to extradite Bullock, a colored man, who was wanted by his native state in connection with the killing of a white man in a race riot, today, strange in-

consistency, Mr. Bagnall is to be found lending the prestige of his official connection with the N. A. A. C. P., in support of Chandler Owen, author of the now infamous Stool Pigeon Letter and the Friends of Negro Freedom with its handful of members in their racially sinister efforts to have Marcus Garvey deported although the crime for which he is indicted—that of defrauding through the United States mail—is not a deportable offense.

The position of Mr. Johnson, which represents the views of Dr. DuBois and Mr. White, points to a broad rift between them and Pickens and Bagnall on a question so fundamental as whether Negroes can afford to advocate oppressive measures against members of their race with whom they disagree.

N.A.A.C.P. Start Anti - Lynching Bill Campaign

The Washington Post, May 4.—The campaign to have the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill enacted into law by the next United States Congress, is under way, according to announcement today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Representative Dyer has begun his speaking tour under the auspices of the N. A. A. C. P., having already spoken in Kansas City, Springfield, Illinois; Omaha and Denver.

Representative Dyer is using as one of the arguments for federal action against lynching, the recent mob murder of Jamse T. Scott, colored janitor of the University of Missouri, who was hanged from a bridge while protesting his innocence of an alleged attempt at assault, while the father of the girl alleged to have been attacked pleaded in vain with the mob waged a determined fight to insure to give its victim a trial.

At the Springfield, Illinois, mass meeting which he addressed, Representative Dyer said of his measure: "The bill is not sectional in its scope nor is it aimed at any particular part of the country. It simply provides justice for the survivors of those lynched no matter of what race

or creed or color. The Anti-Lynching Bill provides a federal hearing for those active in the crime and will necessitate investigation by government authorities and trial in the federal court for the lynchers."

THE BEST ANSWER TO THE K. K. K. IS THE N. A. A. C. P.

Did You Raed About the Ku Klux Klan Meeting Out in the County?

Well They are Here, There and Everywhere.

Did You Know Their Platform is Down With the Catholic, the Jew and NEGRO?

Louisville, Ky. 5-26-23
Did You Know They are Soft Pedalling Their Opposition to the Catholic and the Jew?

Why? Because the Jew and the Catholic are Organized!

The Negro Must Organize, Too! The Best and Most Effective Organization the Negro Has Is the N. A. A. C. P.

A Drive for Members Begins Sunday, May 27.

The Famous William Pickens, of New York, will Start the Drive With a Speech at Quinn Chapel that day.

The Drive Will Last 10 days. Every Negro in Louisville Should Join Before That Dirve is Over.

Membership: Only \$1.00 For a Year.

\$1.00 For Your Own Defense; Can You Afford Not to Join Such an Organization

WHITE AND NEGRO CONFEREES SEEK INTER-RACIAL GOOD

Association for Advancement
of Colored Peoples Meets in
Its Fourteenth Convention.

DOCTORS WANT NEGRO
AS HEAD AT TUSKEGEE

Big Cinema in Prison, Silent
Parade of Delegates and
Friends Feature of Opening.

By LESTER A. WALTON
KANSAS CITY, Kans., Sept. 8.—The exposition of views on important phases of race relations, a meeting staged in the Federal Prison at Leavenworth to lighten the hearts of former members of the 24th Infantry, known as the "Houston rioters," a silent parade through the principal streets of Kansas City, Mo., followed by the gathering of over 10,000 persons in Convention Hall to celebrate the release of six of the twelve Negroes sentenced to death in the "Arkansas cases" featured the fourteenth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. All business sessions were held here at the First A. M. E. Church.

In discussion of vital problems affecting the Negro in America there was an absence of denunciation, which was noticeable as it was pleasing to those who do not feel that racial adjustments will be brought about by expressions of ill-will and displays of bitterness. In previous conferences some speakers found it necessary to hurl invectives at white people and adopt condemnatory measures throughout their talk, but this year all subjects were discussed calmly and intelligently. Logical analysis of conditions and the advancement of practical methods

characterized the sessions.
Denounced the Ku Klux.
The activities of the Ku Klux Klan did not fail to receive attention. The most outspoken white person against the Invisible Empire was Judge J. L. Brady, County Counsellor of Wyandotte County, who referred to the Klan as "the enemy from within." Moorfield Storey, President of the association, in sending greetings, referred to the Klan in the following language: "The Ku Klux Klan, calling itself a purely American society and organized to use lawless methods for accomplishing its ends, is on the defensive and in the nature of things cannot endure."

One of the principal addresses of the conference was made by Mrs. Thomas W. Bickett, widow of a former Governor of North Carolina, on "Ways to Inter-racial Peace." Mrs. Bickett said in part: "I stand here to-night because I want to bring to you, the new generation, some things which you have gotten from the folks of other days. Standing between these two generations there is a chasm that is yawning between. Many of us have forgotten those old days, white and black. We do not remember the wonderful things that have come to us from those days from our white people and our colored people."

"Wonderful women in the colored race I have met and known and learned to know as friends. On the Inter-racial Commission which I represent are as fine colored women as there are in the whole of this country and I respect and admire them; but much of that nobility, much of that wonderful executive ability come to them from these women of other days. There needs to be built a bridge between that generation and this so we may go to one from the other and carry with us across that chasm memories of the fine things of other days."

"Not very long after we had our World War, when all through the South propaganda of all kinds was spread, and there seemed to be a condition of unrest, of animosity, of unkindness, and it seemed as if there could be no remedy for this thing, such men as Dr. W. W. Alexander, Mr. Egan, Dr. Ashby Jones and many other men in the South thought over it, prayed over it, went over it; then a large company of white men gathered in one place and in another place Negro men, strong, faithful leaders of their race met for discussion of the problem. The white men said: 'We cannot do anything without the Negroes and the latter said: 'We cannot do anything without the white men.' So they came together and formed what is now known as the Inter-racial Commission."

Foresees Wider Vision.
"And what are some of the things that down South to-day we women, black and white, are trying to do together? These are the things: We

are working through the churches, women's clubs, Young Women's Christian Associations; through all organizations stressing the Christian teaching, that we may bring up the children of to-morrow better citizens, white and black, of our beloved country, a wider vision, a greater fulfillment and a more earnest Christianity than this generation has known. You may not think I am doing exactly as you would do if you were in my place. But I am standing with my face to the sunset. I am looking into the unseen and as far as I can judge, I am doing the things He would have me do."

The subject was also discussed by George W. Gross of Denver and Walter F. White, Assistant Secretary of the association. Migration was discussed on the opening night of the conference by Bishop W. T. Vernon and Lester A. Walton. At a big mass meeting in the Second Baptist Church, Kansas City, Mo., Representative L. C. Dyer announced intention of introducing his anti-lynching measure at the next session of Congress, stating that in view of recent floggings and outbreaks throughout the country he was confident of the bill's passage in both Houses.

A highly dramatic scene was enacted within the walls of the Federal Prison at Leavenworth when 700 Negroes, consisting of delegates and residents of the two Kansas Cities visited fifty-five ex-members of the 24th Infantry serving sentences for alleged participation in the Houston riots, when members of the regiment and white people of the town clashed and several citizens were killed. The visitors were seated in the large prison auditorium and only the former soldiers were permitted to be present. Warden H. I. Biddle told the delegation he did not consider the fifty-five men murderers or criminals, and that they were worthy of every effort to obtain their release. The former infantrymen had rendered valuable aid in maintaining discipline, especially during one or two attempted outbreaks of members of the I. W. W., and on one occasion when a fire threatened to destroy the prison.

James W. Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, speaking on behalf of the organization, said to the prisoners: "This visit here gives us a chance to look into your faces and to know what it means to you and what it means to us. What you have already paid by way of penalty will cause us to go away from here with a new determination to try and stir the whole country through legitimate means, by appeals to their conscience, by appeals to their patriotism, by appeals to their memory of whatever you have meant to the flag—to bring pressure upon the President and upon all concerned to relieve your condition."

Will Struggle for Pardon.
"We are going to struggle to gain if possible your full pardon and restoration to your places in the arm—because I feel that each of these men before me is still a good soldier, and that no matter what grievances you may have you would still be willing to stand in the forefront and defend the flag which floats over us all."

Throughout the talks the soldiers and visitors were visibly touched, and a number of the erstwhile boys in khaki were seen to shed tears.

The meeting at Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo., was a large outpouring of Negroes. A collection was taken to be used in securing the release of Negro farmers imprisoned and some given life sentences growing out of a disturbance at Elaine, Ark., over inequalities of the crop sharing system. The meeting was presided over by Arthur B. Spingarn of New York. Bishop John Hurst, William Pickens, James W. Johnson and representatives of the State and city spoke. A trained chorus of 400 voices, made up of singers from the two cities, under the direction of Prof. D. E. Henderson, so inspiringly rendered Negro spirituals as to cause the big audience to rise to its feet.

Delegates attended the conference from thirty-seven States. The unanimous verdict was that it was the banner conference of the association during its entire history.

Resolutions Call for Tuskegee Negro Personnel

At the twenty-eighth annual session of the National Medical Association, held in St. Louis, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, the Veterans' Hospital No. 91, at Tuskegee, Ala., was built exclusively for the accommodation of disabled Negro veterans of the World War.

"Be it resolved that the National Medical Association in convention assembled approve the stand taken by the Executive Board of said association in its appeal to the President of the United States and Gen. Frank T. Hines to man the Veterans' Hospital with a complete colored personnel.

"Be it further resolved that it is in keeping with the fitness of things that a hospital built by the Government for the exclusive care of disabled Negro soldiers should be manned by a complete Negro personnel, therefore this association stands unalterably opposed to any other program.

"Be it further resolved that this association in taking this firm stand is not actuated by any malice or race prejudice, but from a sense of the justice of our cause.

"Be it further resolved that the National Medical Association highly appreciated the support given it by the press and individuals of both races, North and South.

"Be it further resolved that it is the sense of this association that it is to the best interest of all concerned that

a complete colored personnel be installed immediately, and that our men accept appointment in the hospital only with the assurance that they are to serve under Negro officials."

The resolutions are signed by a committee made up of Dr. John O. Plummer, Chairman; Dr. John P. Turner, Secretary; Dr. C. V. Freeman, Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore and Dr. J. A. Lester.

Hampton Next Meeting Place.

Dr. George E. Cannon of Jersey City, N. J., was re-elected Chairman of the Executive Board for the fourteenth consecutive term, and Dr. W. G. Alexander of Orange, N. J., General Secretary for the twelfth consecutive term. Other officers chosen were J. O. Plummer, Raleigh, N. C., President; A. S. Wallace, Oklahoma; R. Porter, Atlanta; H. S. Higgins, Providence, R. I., Vice Presidents; G. Hamilton Francis, Norfolk, Assistant Secretary; M. O. Dumas, Washington, D. C., President-elect.

As a mark of appreciation for the loyalty and unselfish services of Dr. C. V. Roman of Nashville, a gold watch was presented him in behalf of the association by Dr. S. J. Lewis. From a purely technical standpoint, the papers were superior to those read at any previous meeting. A National Hospital Association was organized as an auxiliary body of the N. M. A. The National Association of Life Insurance Medical Examiners, another auxiliary, held its session in St. Louis. Hampton, Va., was chosen as the next place of meeting.

N. A. A. C. P. — 1923.

EX-PRESIDENT AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION PRAISES SOUTH FOR INTER-RACIAL PROGRAM

Houston Informer - 9-1-23
Special to The Informer. *Houston, Texas*

Kansas City, Kans.—Moorfield Storey, of Boston, ex-president of the American Bar Association, and president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, sent a message of greeting to the Advancement Association in its 14th annual conference here, which was publicly read at the opening mass meeting, Wednesday night, August 29. *9-1-23*

In his message, Mr. Storey said the inter-racial committees throughout the South showed that the consciences of white people were being roused against the ill-treatment of Negroes. The defeat of the Dyer anti-lynching bill in the last congress by the filibuster of Southern senators, was an admission, said Mr. Storey, that the crime of lynching was a Southern one.

Mr. Storey's message in full is as follows:

"I am sorry that I can not meet you face to face and in person offer you my congratulations on the successful year that has passed since our last meeting, and the prospects of assured and complete success that awaits us.

"It is true that the anti-lynching bill was defeated in the senate by the refusal of Southern senators to allow it even to be considered. This was an admission that lynching was a Southern crime which they could not defend, and would not even discuss, but the vote in the house of representatives, the strong backing from powerful influences all over the country, the signatures of governors and leading citizens, and the vote of conventions and legislatures were in themselves a success, for they showed what our agitation had accomplished in creating public opinion.

"The results of the election in the Northern states showed what our votes can accomplish, and made us a recognized power which can not be trifled with. Our success in the last election points the way for our future action.

"The inter-racial organizations in the Southern states show that the consciences of people, who have probably long felt that the colored people in their various neighborhoods were ill-treated, but have been silent, are at

was instrumental in getting them out. There was a representative attendance of men also.

The most encouraging part of the meeting perhaps was the interest displayed by all who were present, and the happy thought of being able to show the other races that we can stick together and unite in the grand effort to secure a square deal to our people.

The parade is scheduled to assemble at 25th and Vine Streets at 12:30, the march to begin at 2 o'clock sharp. The line of march as arranged includes the Uniform Departments leading the parade in the following order: American Legion, Boy Scouts of America, Second Regiment, K. of P. Knights of Templars, Patriarchs, U. B. F. Walking Club, Elks, Woodmen, Knights of Tabor, Sorosis Drill Team, Subordinates K. of P. lodges, Masons, U. B. F. Odd Fellows, Woodmen, Elks, Busy Bees, Beau Brummels, Pull Together Club.

Vehicles: Eastern Star, Household of Ruth, Calantheans, Heroines of Jericho, S. M. T.'s, Golden Circle, Daughters of Isis, Mosaic Temple of America, Federated Clubs.

All Organizations Welcome.
Every organization is welcomed to join the parade. Arrangements may be made thru Col. Green, 1527 Virginia Ave. Banners are being made for the different organizations at a cost of only twenty cents each. The local branch of the order is in charge of that. Orders must be in by Monday of next week. Another meeting is scheduled at Community Center Monday night at 8 o'clock.

The ladies at the meeting last Monday decided to wear white and those not present may act accordingly. Prof. Morrison is rehearsing a large choir of approximately 600 voices, comprising the choirs of all the churches. Those who desire to do so may join this throng of voices by coming to the "Y" at 8 o'clock Monday night where the rehearsals are held. Those who have automobiles who want to get in the parade can do so by calling Mr. T. B. Watkins, who is in charge of the Automobile Division.

Next Meeting Monday.
The next meeting of the committee, to which you are invited, will be at 8 o'clock Monday night at Community Center. Everybody should unite to demonstrate in this parade the solidarity of the colored people a trait we are not given credit for.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE SENDS MESSAGE TO N. A. A. C. P. MEETING; MANY DELEGATES ATTENDING

Houston Informer - 9-1-23
Special to The Informer. *Houston, Tex.*

Kansas City, Kan.—One of the largest conferences on race relations ever held in the United States, began with the opening mass meeting on Wednesday, August 29, of the 14th annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. A special train had been arranged for, to carry delegates and visitors from Chicago to Kansas City, and large delegations were appointed from middle and far Western and Southern, as well as Eastern territories.

The grand lodge of Masons for Oklahoma elected a delegation of 25 of their best men to go to the N. A. A. C. P. conference, and special cars were engaged to carry them, together with the delegates from other Oklahoma branches.

On Saturday, September 1, the entire conference is to visit the members of the 24th Infantry, imprisoned in Leavenworth prison, Kansas, as an aftermath of the Houston race riot of 1917. The members of the conference are to be shown through the prison and will be given opportunity to talk with the prisoners.

Hon. C. B. Griffith, attorney general of Kansas, who fought the Ku Klux Klan uncompromisingly in his state, presented the Spingarn medal to Professor G. W. Carver of Tuskegee. Mr. Griffith took the place of Governor Davis of Kansas, who had rearranged his schedule in order to be able to attend the conference, but whose illness, typhoid fever, had confined him to his bed. Governor Davis wrote expressing his regret at being unable to speak.

Messages of greeting to the conference were received from President Calvin Coolidge and Moorfield Storey, president of the N. A. A. C. P., and were read at the opening mass meeting of the conference.

N. A. A. C. P. MEETING IN KANSAS CITY

St. Louis, Mo. 9-7-23
WAS IMMENSE
500 Delegates In Attendance
At N. A. A. C. P. Kansas City Conference

SPECIAL TRAIN ENGAGED

Conference Visited Men Of 24th Infantry Imprisoned In Leavenworth

Governor Sent Regrets

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 1. — One of the largest conferences on Race Relations ever held in the U. S., began with the opening Mass meeting, on Wednesday, August 29, of the Fourteenth annual conference in this city of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people. A special train had been arranged for, to carry delegates and visitors from Chicago to this city and large delegations were appointed from middle and far western and southern, as well as eastern territories.

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Messages of Greeting to the conference were received from President Calvin Coolidge and Moorfield Storey, president of the N. A. A. C. P., and were read at the opening Mass meeting of the conference.

Twenty-eight states sent delegates to the 14th annual conference of the N. A. A. C. P., which closed here this week. Among the vital questions discussed were "Migration," "Inter-Racial Peace," "Fighting the Mob," "Financing the Association," and "Our Future Leaders."

(By Staff Correspondent.)

Hon. L. C. Dyer Among the Speakers Present.

Among the many speakers of note present were Mrs. Thomas W. Bickett, wife of the late Gov. Bickett of North Carolina, and Hon. L. C. Dyer, father of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. Mrs. Bickett, speaking on "Inter-Racial Peace," told of the wonderful work that the Christian white women of the Southern States are doing to bring about harmonious relations between the races.

Dyer Raps Politicians and Certain Negro Ministers.

Hon. L. C. Dyer, who spoke on Friday evening at the Second Baptist Church, on the Missouri side, "rapped" politicians of our race and Negro min-

isters who opposed the N. A. A. C. P. for selfish purposes. He further stated that the Republican senators, including the junior senator from Missouri, were too weak-kneed and "yellow" to do their duty when the Dyer Bill came up for passage in the United States Senate.

Deplores Columbia Lynching.

Dyer stated that the lynching at Columbia, under the shadow of the university, is a blot on the state and that if he had a million children he would never let one attend the University of Missouri.

Parade and Mass Meeting.

On Sunday the members of branches of both cities joined in a silent parade of about ten or fifteen thousand citizens. At convention hall probably twenty thousand people were present. Addresses were made by representatives of Governor Hyde and Mayor Cromwell, both of whom found it impossible to be present.

Governor's Representative Pulls a "Bone."

Mr. Brown, former city counsellor of Kansas City, who represented the Governor, made the error in pulling off a "Darky" stunt—which caused such a commotion that he was almost unable to complete his addresses were made by Dean Pickens, James Weldon Johnson and Arthur B. Spingarn. A chorus of 300 voices, composed of singers from both cities, rendered some choice selections.

Tuesday evening marked the close of the session, when Prof. Carver, of Tuskegee, was presented the Spingarn medal.

Missourians Present.

The following persons represented Missouri branches: Rev. Dr. J. W. Curry, R. W. Stokes, Dr. T. A. Curtis, Jas. H. Turner, John M. Batchman, Mrs. Cora J. Carter, Editor J. E. Mitchell, Hon. R. S. Cobb.

N. A. A. C. P. Closes Biggest Convention

Kansas City

In Attendance, in Public Sentiment Aroused and Financially, Leaders Proclaim This Biggest Con-

Kansas City

vention Yet. From its opening session at the A. Convention Hall arrangements. Mr. M. E. Church in Kansas a week ago Love was called to New York on the to its closing session there last Wednesday, the convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been pronounced by its leaders as the greatest in the history of the organization. They pointed out that the convention here was not only their greatest in attendance, in public sentiment aroused and from a monetary standpoint, but it caused the assembly of more Colored people at one time than any other organization in the country.

9-8-23
Sessions Always Crowded. The first session in Kansas was marked by an unusually big crowd of both white and Colored people. The Friday night session at the Second Baptist Church, Tenth and Charlotte streets, when Congressman Dyer spoke, drew a number of people. The church seats were filled, aisles were crowded and more than one hundred people were turned away for lack of seats, or even standing room.

The Parade.

The Sunday parade which began in Kansas and was augmented by an equally large number of Missourians was the greatest in Kansas City's history, or even in this country, composed entirely of Colored people.

When the parade got to Convention Hall they found there a crowd of more than fifteen thousand people, both white and Colored.

The parade, which consisted of the uniformed ranks and subordinates of the various lodges, marched from Twenty-first and Vine streets to Convention Hall. The automobile division which followed carried more than 200 cars. When the paraders got to Convention Hall, they found the main floor and a part of the balcony filled with fifteen thousand white and Colored people.

The Speakers.

The addresses of the day all were notable. Perhaps the most notable of all was that delivered by the secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., James

Weldon Johnson. William Pickens of the Associated Negro Press spoke also. John L. Love and Dr. Wm. Wilson of the branch here distinguished themselves for service in the Convention Hall arrangements. Mr. Love was called to New York on the day of the first session at the death of his brother there. Dr. Wilson took charge of arrangements during his absence.

Spingarn Medal Presented.

Prof. J. W. Carver, a professor in Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, was presented the Spingarn medal for distinguished scientific researches, by C. B. Griffith, attorney general of Kansas.

The speakers Tuesday who spoke on the exodus from the South gave as the cause the prevalence of the boll weevil, destroyer of cotton, and their inability to earn enough to sustain them properly through the winter months. The next conference is scheduled to meet in Philadelphia, on the Friday night session at the Second Baptist Church, Tenth and Charlotte streets, when Congressman W. T. Vernon, and the singing of "God Be With Us 'Till We Meet Again," the biggest and most prominent convention of the country, for defense of Colored people, was ended.

THE COMING OF THE MIGHTY.

The Kansas City Sun 8-25-23
The coming to Kansas City, Kans., of the N. A. A. C. P. is to be a notable event, not only in the life of that city, but in the history of progress in this country. This is perhaps the first time the West has been favored with the annual convention.

The N. A. A. C. P. has fought its way into American life. It has become a fixed part of it; it has become a permanent and worthwhile organization because it represents the better thinking Americans, whether white or black. It is no longer representative of any individual; its high purposes reach to the humblest and weakest citizen.

Kansas City, Mo.
It is unfortunate that there are yet thousands of us here who are not associated with this mighty organization. It is growing marvelously, and it wields an influence that is heard around the world when the occasion presents itself. No better opportunity than now is afforded for connection when everybody is looking to the coming of the convention, the coming of the mighty warriors whose united strength is thrown to the support of the weak in the time of need.

IMPERVILLE, N.C. 1923

OCT 2 - 1923

Mischiefous Leadership

The National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People is a highly mischievous organization.

Its declared purpose is to assert the legitimate rights of the Negroes and to further those causes that promise racial betterment. Its actual effect is to promote new and livelier misunderstandings between the two races.

The genius of the Association for doing the wrong thing at the wrong time in the wrong way has recently been brought home to the people of North Carolina by two striking incidents.

When the news of the deportation of Negroes from Mitchell County was first published, the Association shot

a telegram to Governor MORRISON asking peremptorily what he proposed to do in protecting the Negroes.

Governor MORRISON very wisely ignored the impertinence of the telegram. Instead of engaging in any controversy with this organization,

he answered in effect that his actions would speak for him. Meantime, he set in motion the machinery necessary to insure the safety of all Negroes who desire to return to Mitchell County.

Today the Association is asking Governor PINCHOT not to authorize the extradition of a Negro fugitive from justice who is wanted for murder in Nash County. Apparently it does not occur to this organization that the Negro is charged with a capital offense and that every consideration of law and order demands

that he be brought to trial. The Association is taking the untenable position that he will not receive justice if he is brought back to North Carolina.

The National Association ought to find plenty of work to do without interfering in matters where its intervention will do more harm than good and will place it in the light of shielding Negro defendants. Instead of

assuming to interrogate Governor MORRISON in the most insolent fashion, it should recognize in him an official who is trying to safeguard the honest and law-abiding Negro in the enjoyment of his rights. Instead of opposing the extradition of the Negro wanted in Nash County, it should co-operate with the authorities to the end that he be punished if he is really guilty.

The National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People is furnishing a dangerous leadership for the Negro race. It is fostering a spirit of clannishness and impertinence which is bound to injure rather than bless unless its spokesmanship is repudiated by the race.

APPEALS FOR HELP IN CARRYING ON RACE'S WORK

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The N. A. A. C. P. today issued the following appeal to all Colored citizens of the United States:

Recently the N. A. C. P. has:

- 1 Freed the Arkansas Colored farmers condemned to death;
- 2 Stopped the deportation of Negroes from Johnstown, Pa.;
- 3 Successfully fought the turning over of Tuskegee Hospital for Colored War veterans to Southern whites;
- 4 Carried on the Anti-Lynching Campaign with the prospect of a

bigger effort than ever to have the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill enacted in the next Congress.

5 Opposed extradition of Colored men to Southern States where they could not be guaranteed fair trial and protection against lynching mobs; 10-19-23

6 Begun a nation-wide movement for the freeing of the imprisoned members of the 24th Infantry.

Is there any Colored man or woman in America who is not directly affected by this work? Is there any Colored man or woman whose citizenship is not fortified and strengthened by the Association's campaign of publicity reaching the entire white and colored press of the nation?

If Colored men and women want this work to go on they must support it. Where we have 100,000 members—we should have a million. We ought to not have our present small budget which hampers our effectiveness, but generous sums for legal defense, for advertising and for investigations.

Will the Colored men and women of America help the organization which is fighting their battle? They can do it in two ways: One by joining the Association's local branches. Two, by contributing to the National Defense Fund by means of which the Association fights cases like those outlined above.

MISSOURI GOVERNORS, MAYORS AND EDITORS TO ADDRESS MEET

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City, today announced the program for its Mid-Western Race relations Conference to be held in Kansas City on Wednesday, August 29 until Wednesday, September 5. The list of prominent speakers who will discuss ways of bettering relations between Negro and white citizens in the United States is headed by Governor Arthur M. Hyde of Missouri, and C. B. Griffith, Attorney General of the State of Kansas who will speak instead of Governor Davis of Kansas, at present suffering from typhoid fever. Mr. Griffith will present the Spingarn Medal, awarded every year for

the most distinguished achievement of a United States citizen of African descent, to Professor George Washington Carver, of Tuskegee, in recognition of his discoveries in agricultural chemistry and the adaption of the peanut, sweet potato and other products to new uses.

W. W. Gordon, Mayor of Kansas City, is slated to deliver the address of welcome on the opening day of the Conference, among the other speakers being: Mrs. Thomas W. Bickett, widow of former Governor Bickett of North Carolina, who will represent the Inter-Racial Committees of the South; Mayor Frank H. Cromwell, of Kansas City, Mo.; Harvey L. Ingham, editor of the Des Moines Register; T. A. McNeal, editor the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze; Lester A. Walton, of the New York World; Miss Mary E. McDowell, Chicago's Commissioner of Public welfare; Representative Leonidas C. Dyer, Sponsor of the federal anti-lynching bill bearing his name; Mrs. Alice Dunbar-Nelson of Delaware; and J.H. Brady, County Counselor for Wyandotte County.

Dyer Will Address Negro Uplift Meeting

Mob Violence To-night's Subject Of Discussion at Kansas City Conference

KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 31.—L. O. Dyer of St. Louis, author of the Dyer anti-lynching bill, now pending in Congress, will be the principal speaker at a session of the conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples, which will be transferred to-night from Kansas City, Kan., to this city. Discussion will be devoted to mob violence.

The topic under consideration last night was "Ways to Interracial Peace." Mrs. Thomas W. Bickett, widow of Gov. Bickett of North Carolina, noted for his stand for equal justice to negroes and against mob violence, addressed the conference, setting forth a plea to negroes and white persons to put aside hatred and prejudice and work for mutual betterment.

George W. Goss of Denver, chairman, and Walter F. White, secretary of the association, declared that the welfare of the races was inseparable

and that only by cooperation could racial betterment be obtained.

Work of Inter-racial Committees

Mrs. Thomas W. Bickett, widow of Gov. Bickett of North Carolina, told of the work of the Inter-racial Committees throughout the South in stamping out mobism and lynching and bringing about better relations between colored and white people. She appeared at the race relations conference as a representative of the Inter-racial Committees, of whose woman's committee she is chairman. She said:

"Shortly after the armistice distrust and suspicion, fanned by propaganda of various sorts, seemed abroad in our land, and mob violence, which had greatly decreased during the war, broke out afresh. It was in this crisis that the Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation came into existence. At the centre of this group were John J. Eagan, manufacturer and churchman; Rev. W. W. Alexander, Y. M. C. A. war representative, and Dr. N. Ashby Jones, noted minister of Atlanta. Out of the thought and prayer of such men and others equally consecrated the commission was born. Its membership was made up of leading educators, ministers, professional and business men from every State in the South, including many prominent negroes.

"To this end committees have been set up in every State and 800 counties. Threatened lynchings and riots have been prevented, injustices have been corrected, cooperation for mutual welfare has been brought about, and more friendly relations established, especially in communities where conditions were critical.

"An interesting recent development is the enlisting of leading women of the South to cooperate with the various State committees and to promote the study of this question in their civic and religious organizations.

"We are a long, long way from solving the race problem in the South, but we have made a hopeful beginning. As interested, thoughtful white men and women we are seeking through our civic and religious organizations to meet in a spirit of cooperation the leading men and women of the negro race in the community in which we live. We are cooperating in a study of negro community life, in housing and sanitation, better neighborhood conditions, educational opportunities, and the needs of negro women and children especially. We are becoming increasingly conscious of the fact that as those in authority our responsibility towards the negro cannot be evaded and many of our people are going forward with a determination that no unfair advantage shall be taken of the negro, but that he shall receive justice and fair treatment which is his due, and which we cannot withhold if we wish to retain our self-respect.

A Message To The People Of The United States

Louisville, Ky.
The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in Fourteenth Annual Conference assembled, reaffirms the principles for which it has always stood and most solemnly pledges itself to use all of the means at its command to the furtherance of the task which it has undertaken until that task is done. 9-15-23

I sends greetings to the eleven million of American colored people in whose behalf it is working and the one hundred thousand members, both white and colored, it represents.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People feels gratified over the measure of awakening of the public conscience as touching the evils it is combatting affecting the colored people. It is a fact that the indifference and lethargy with which these evils were treated in the past are breaking away. Agencies have been put in operation in various sections of the country to remedy if not to uproot some of these evils since the Association has been holding them up to the public gaze and demanding that they be done away with.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, speaking directly for its membership of one hundred thousand and feeling that it represents the sentiments of twelve million colored people of the United States, calls the attention of the American people to the following truths:

1. That the destinies of the Negro and white races of the American continent are inseparable; that the races must, therefore, in the fullest sense work together for the realization of the principles on which the American nation was founded.

2. That spurious science and mendacious propaganda alleging racial inferiority are treason to the brotherhood of man without which no nation can endure.

3. That unless the humblest citizen is guaranteed his citizenship rights there can be no true security for anyone in the land.

4. That the mob and the spirit of intolerance which the mob represents are a danger to all achievements of mankind represented in all organized society.

We therefore urge upon the American people that they take the first indispensable step toward combatting the mob and the shame and the disgrace which the mob has for thirty-five years put upon the name of America.

We ask the American people to insist upon the enactment of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill which would place punishment of the mob in the hands of the Federal Government when the states refuse or are unable to do their duty as they have refused and have been unable for thirty-five years.

We ask the President and the Congress of the United States that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution be made something more than a scrap of paper, and that the Negro universally deprived of the vote in the Southern States be granted the ballot upon the same condition and with the same qualifications as those imposed upon all other citizens and thus remove the injustice of taxation without representation.

We ask that the troops of the United States be withdrawn from the black republic of Haiti, illegally seized in 1916 and since then lawlessly held by virtue of superior force.

We ask that the President of the United States, representing the spirit of fairness in the American people, redeem the pledges made by the late and regretted President Harding that the Tuskegee Hospital built for colored World War veterans upon ground given to the nation

by Tuskegee Institute, be manned entirely by a colored personnel.

We ask that the American people demand the release of the fifty-four members of the Twenty-fourth Infantry now incarcerated at Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary for their connection with the Houston, Texas, riots of 1917, a riot provoked by continued insults and contumely and finally by violence perpetrated upon colored men wearing the uniform of the United States and dedicated to the service of their country in war time.

To Americans of African descent we have a special word to say:

The time has come when allegiance to any party on historical grounds is no longer required or expedient. We urge them to a new political emancipation. We urge them to promulgate their demands upon the basis of the welfare of the entire race and in casting their votes in the coming election to hold that welfare paramount to allegiance to any political party.

We urge every man and woman of color in the United States to realize that this is an age in which the most effective instrument that we have now for exerting this power is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. We therefore appeal to all persons in favor of common justice and equal opportunity to unite with us and join this organization. It is not necessary to recapitulate the achievements of this body and it would be impossible in any brief document to do so. For the sake, however, of recalling to colored Americans and to United States citizens generally what we stand for, we desire to reiterate our insistence upon the following program:

1. Complete and full citizenship rights for the American Negro in the exercise of the ballot, before the law, in the courts, in the protection and sanctity of life and property rights, in the use and in the accommodations of public conveyances and in places of public resort whether railroads, street cars, restaurants or places of amusement.

2. Respect for the colored American citizen as an individual in accordance with his achievements and his merit, and respect for the race in view of its progress of half a century unparalleled anywhere in the world at any time.

We denounce the use of the word Negro in connection with crime in newspaper headlines giving the malignantly false impression that the Negro is more prone to commit crime than any other race and especially the lie that the Negro is by nature a rapist.

We make this appeal to the people of the United States in the interest of our beloved country, realizing as all good citizens will realize that race hatred and prejudice founded upon ignorance and oppression are dangerous to every citizen, white and black, and that it is the duty of every citizen to co-operate with us in holding that true Americanism consists in tolerance, respect and a determination to uphold the human as well as the citizenship rights of every man and woman of whatever race or creed.

This Conference unanimously resolves that this program be sent to the President of the United States, to both houses of Congress, and that it be given to the press of the country.

FREE PUBLICITY

The Chicago Whip
The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announces that white newspapers contributed 35 feet of news space to their recent meeting in Kansas City, while colored newspapers gave them 65 feet. It is remembered that during the anti-lynch fight thousands of dollars were spent with white newspapers for full page advertisements. Not a cent was paid to a Black publisher.

The Association's argument probably was that they spent money where it would do the most good. White editors showed their appreciation for the money spent by donating just about half as much space as the editors who received nothing. For this situation nobody is to blame. The Association must have a mighty good press agent. Press agents are paid to get free publicity.

N.A.A.C.P.—1923.

N.A.A.C.P. Opens First Session To Big Crowd in Kansas

Kansas City Sun
Kansas City, Mo.

First Session Marked by Speeches Which Engender Enthusiasm. Mayor Gordon, County Counselor Brady, Bishop W. T. Vernon, Secretary Johnson and Many Others Spoke

7-1-23

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored people opened its four-day session here Wednesday to a record-smashing crowd. In tribulation because of things within and without, and when suspicion seems to be abroad, and when the desire to live apart from the most successful conference, in point of interest displayed by the public at large, and the attendance, of any previous campaign. The session Wednesday night in the First A. M. E. church, Eighth street and Nebraska avenue, Kansas City, Kas., was full of warm interest from the welcoming addresses by Mayor W. W. Gordon and County Counselor J. F. Brady to the discourse on migration by Bishop W. T. Vernon and the closing remarks by Prof. J. P. King.

Mayor and Counselor Speak. Mayor Gordon was introduced by A. F. Wilson, president of the Kansas City, Kas., branch of the association, as a man whose heart was big enough to hold love for both races: "a man who sincerely wants to see colored people advance, and a mutual spirit of brotherhood between the races everywhere." In his address, the mayor lauded the purposes of the association, the good which it was doing and drawing applause when he declared, "I am pleased to welcome you to our Kansas City, the city of home owners, home lovers, home builders. A city that never has seen, and I hope never shall see racial strife and discord. The city is yours for the time you are here, and I hope you will make that stay as long as you please. I have already instructed my chief of police to send the police department fishing and to give you free reins for the time you are here."

The mayor's address was followed by a speech from Joseph L. Brady, county counselor for Wyandotte County. The counselor's address was oratorical and drew frequent applause from the big audience which filled the main auditorium, the balcony, and stood in hundreds in doorways,

against the walls and in the aisles. Bishop really "went on." He gave as The counselor extolled the loyalty of the causes of migration the poor pay and now to the American flag, and housing conditions, disfranchisement, poor educational facilities, and a national desire to live apart from the strife and constant discord so widespread in the South. When men are dissatisfied with their living conditions, with their pay, and have no means of educating their children to cope with other races, the logical next step is "move," and thus, said the Bishop, we find migration.

"Why Wait?" Asks Bishop. The Bishop related his own experience while in the South as a pastor of a church. He stated that the average Southerner with whom he talked seemed to intimate that Negroes should "wait for their rights." "But," asked the Bishop, "how much longer shall we wait? For three hundred years we have toiled and waited, and yet the coveted goal is in the distance." The Bishop, like the other speakers, extolled the virtues of the association and said its purposes were not alone to secure to colored people their just rights and privileges, but to save the white man from his own folly, and to instill a more whole-some respect for the flag.

Vernon on Migration. James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the organization, responded ably to the welcome addresses. In reference to the mayor's statement that speakers, extolled the virtues of the association and said its purposes were not alone to secure to colored people their just rights and privileges, but to save the white man from his own folly, and to instill a more whole-some respect for the flag.

The Bishop reached the climax of his remarks when he declared, "They say we should not protest, but liberty is the child of protest. America herself is a child of protest. She owes her freedom to protest from strong brave men like her Washingtons, her Lincolns, her Attucks and John Browns and a host of others who have gone before. By what other name shall we rise?"

World Correspondent Speaks. Lester A. Walton, colored, a special correspondent for the great New York World, was present and made an impressive survey of conditions as he cries from the balcony and the lower floor, "Go on! We're with you. Ver him into the South to get facts first hand. The causes he gave for the migration North is practically the

same as those enunciated by Bishop Vernon.

Messages From Absentees.

A message of regret at his inability to be present, and expressing a firm belief in the purposes of the association, was read from the President of the United States, Calvin Coolidge. A strong message exhorting his comrades to press on with the work was read from President Storey of the organization, who is now approaching eighty years. His letter was plainly optimistic of future conditions in this country. Similar notes were read from several prominent branch presidents, and Mary White Ovington, chairman of the Executive Board of the National Association.

Sketch of Program.

At 2 o'clock Friday afternoon at the Kansas Methodist Church, Eighth and Nebraska, he following are some who will appear on the program: Mrs. Ida M. Fox, Robert Alexander, Marie Daniel, Lillian Groomer, Mrs. S. J. Brown, Amelia G. Anderson. At 8 o'clock Friday night the session will be transferred to the Second Baptist Church, Rev. S. W. Bacote, pastor, at Tenth and Charlotte streets, Kansas City, Mo. Representative Dyer will speak at this session. Others on the program, Rev. V. McNeal, T. A. McNeal, E. Burton Ceruti and others. Saturday the convention delegates and as many other members, visitors or friends who may desire will go to Leavenworth, Kas., to visit the imprisoned men there sentenced for alleged activities in the Houston riot. Prof. J. P. King has charge of the tickets.

Sunday Program.

At the morning services Sunday, Washington Avenue M. E. Church, 7th and Washington streets, in Kansas. Those on the program: Robert W. Bagnall, Mrs. A. Dunbar-Nelson, Dr. J. H. P. Westbrook. First A. M. E. Church, 8th and Nebraska: G. W. Cross. The Association has arranged to have representatives at a number of other churches both in Missouri and Kansas, white and colored. The mass meeting at Convention Hall is scheduled for 2:30 Sunday.

Monday and Tuesday.

The programs Monday and Tuesday will be at the First A. M. E. Church in Kansas, official meeting place of the convention. At this time it is expected the medal will be awarded Mr. Spingarn for scientific research work. Many interesting features of the convention are withheld until these two days. Some of those on

program, William Pickens, C. B. Griffith, Dr. George W. Carver, Morris Lewis, Mary E. McDowell, Dr. M. O. Dumas, Dr. W. G. Alexander, Dr. George E. Cannon, Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams, Foster Washington, W. H. McKinney, Dr. T. A. Curtiss, H. C. Bailey and many others

NOTED WHITES AND NEGROES TO ADDRESS N. A. A. C. P. IN KANSAS

PROMINENT WHITE AND
COLORED PEOPLE TO
ADDRESS N. A. A. C. P.

The Freeman
Prof. C. W. Carver to Bring Exhibit
8-18 from Tuskegee.

NEW YORK.—Governor Arthur M. Hyde of Missouri and Mayor W. W. Gordon of Kansas City, Kansas, will be among the speakers addressing the fourteenth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it was announced today. Other prominent people on the program for sessions between August 29 and September 5, are: Miss Mary E. MacDowell, Commissioner of Public Welfare of Chicago; Representative L. C. Dyer; Arthur B. Spingarn of New York; and Mrs. Alice Dunbar-Nelson of Wilmington, Del.

Scipio A. Jones, the colored lawyer who fought the cases of the condemned Arkansas peons, will be in Kansas City to tell the story of that fight to its culmination in victory. Dr. George Washington Carver of Tuskegee, who will personally receive the Spingarn Medal, awarded to him for 1922, will bring with him exhibits showing some of his scientific discoveries.

Among the subjects slated for discussion at the Conference are the fight against segregation and Jim Crowism in the North; the Tuskegee Hospital situation; the political future of colored voters and other subjects vitally affecting race relations.

The Kansas City Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. announces that it will station welcome committees at all railroad stations to meet and assist delegates and visitors to the Conference. As has been announced already,

railroads have granted reduced rates for the Conference of the N. A. A. C. P., the fare for the round trip being one and one half the fare one way. Any persons attending the conference are urged to remember to secure from the ticket agent a CERTIFICATE Without it there will be no way of securing the reduced rate.

TWO GOVERNORS TO SPEAK TO N. A. A. C. P. IN KANS.

The Freeman

NEW YORK—The Governors of Kansas and Missouri and the Mayors of Kansas City, Kansas and Kansas City, Missouri have accepted invitations to address the Fourteenth Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, August 29 through September 4, it was announced today at N. A. A. C. P. headquarters, 69 Fifth avenue, New York City. 8-18-23

Before the Sunday mass meeting of the Conference in Kansas City's monster Convention Hall, a parade through the streets is being planned by the Kansas City Branches of the N. A. A. C. P., the marchers and automobiles to carry placards calling for the enactment of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, abolition of segregation, equal educational opportunities, etc. *Washington*

A larger attendance than at any previous conference is expected, delegates' credentials having already arrived from points as widely distant as Pasadena, California; Duluth, Minnesota; Boley, Oklahoma; New Orleans, Louisiana; Charleston, West Virginia; Cleveland, Ohio; Omaha, Nebraska; Mumfords, Texas; Great Falls, Montana; Denver, Colorado; Wilmington, Delaware; Rome, Georgia; Yakman, Texas; Chicago, Pittsburgh, Jersey City and other localities.

The N. A. A. C. P. again urges all persons attending the Conference to notify the National office in order that all may be comfortably housed and entertained; and also to ASK FOR CERTIFICATE when purchasing railroad tickets.

ONLY SALARIES PAID BACK TO RACE BY N. A. A. C. P.

The Washington
Advancement Organization
Overlooks Race's Economic Life
Tribune 8/11/23

The thirteenth annual report of the National Association for the Advancement of (certain) Colored People for the year of 1922 has reached our desk and proves an interesting document for the close observer.

In view of the forthcoming annual conference of this organization a few notes concerning the report is in order. While a number of activities are mentioned, the Dyer Bill was the outstanding feature for the year. That having failed, the association has used and will use it for all it is worth for a revenue getter this year.

However, the most illuminating part of the report has to do with the financial statement of the association and the "Crisis." Nowhere in the report do we find the number of members the association has, but, a comparative report of 1921 and 1922 shows a decline. The amount received in 1921 from memberships was \$40,562.45 while last year the report shows, total amount from memberships, including Branch contributions, \$32,418.90. The branches contributed \$8,438.76 in 1921. If they contributed a like amount in 1922 then the net amount for memberships should be around \$24,000, which is \$16,000 less than was received in 1921, or a loss of more than 30,000 members at fifty cents each, the amount sent to the headquarters by the branches. However, the report fails to show how many regular members, donating members, sustaining members and life members it has. Some members pay one dollar, others pay five dollars and some pay ten dollars, while others pay fifty dollars and one hundred dollars—therefore, we are yet at a loss to know just how many members the association has. It cannot be told

from the total amount given as "memberships."

Washington
The Printing Bills
For the association we find the printing bill amounted to \$3,866.25 and for the "Crisis," \$16,519.79, or a total—for printing—of \$20,386.04.

We notice on both of the reports and other matter of the association and "Crisis" the printers' union label number 171, and number 25. It is a known fact that there are no Negro local unions among the printing fraternity, therefore, the conclusion is that this expenditure of more than \$20,000 by this association with the name of "Advancement for Colored People," spends this enormous amount for printing with the other fellow. This \$20,000 would be quite a factor in the economic "Advancement of Colored People." How can this association clamor for the "advancement of colored people" when they deliberately take more than \$20,000 from these same colored people and turn it over to enterprises where Negroes are not employed? They certainly cannot give an alibi that there is no colored shop that could handle their work. "The Journal of the National Medical Association" is a far more pretentious magazine than the "Crisis" and it is printed in a print shop, built, owned and operated by Negroes.

In view of the first editorial in the August "Crisis" concerning the moving of the offices of the association to 69 Fifth Avenue, which says: "We could have found cheaper and more unobstructive quarters, but it seems to us that too long the Black Folk of the world have hidden in the back alleys of the earth," we find that the association and the "Crisis" paid out for rent the amount of \$4,249.96—now they have moved into more expensive quarters. That is just where the Association lacks racial consciousness. The men who run the Association are evidently so anxious to associate with white folks and get away from colored people that they will not maintain the office of "The Association for the Advancement of Colored People" in the vicinity of other Negro businesses or professional enterprises. They must have white folks to be the leading officers of this autocratic association. 8/11/23

Would it not be better for the "Association for the Advancement of Colored People" to try and rent its

offices from a Negro landlord among other Negro organizations and enterprises? Would not that \$4,249.96 go a long way in the "advancement" of Negro wealth and prestige? would it not encourage ownership of property by Negroes so that "their" (?) association could rent from a Negro landlord? *Washington*

What kind of "Advancement" for the Negro can Messrs. DuBois and Johnson figure will be derived by the Negro from an expenditure of \$25,000 a year of their money, to white people when it could more logically be spent in a tangible way for the advancement of a Negro printer and a Negro landlord? That is truly some "ADVANCEMENT" for DuBois and Johnson to collect \$25,000 from Negroes as membership money into an "Advancement Association" and for them to turn around and spent that \$25,000 for rent and printing with the white man. Who is "Advanced" in that operation? DuBois and Johnson? Certainly not the Negro race.

The 14th annual meeting of the Association is soon to be held in Kansas City, Missouri. From our observation the N. A. A. C. P. is not a democratic association, but an autocratic association. It is not a representative body, but a self appointed and self-perpetuating autocratic body. The local branches do not send delegates to represent them nor can they have any voice in the management of the association.

The Board of Directors is a self-perpetuating one and not subject to the election or recall of the membership. Therefore, the N. A. A. C. P. is not an organization of the Negro, for the Negro and by the Negro. It is however, an organization for the "Advancement of Certain People."

N.A.A.C.P. -- 1923

Mrs. Bickett and Our Women
Norfolk Journal
One of the outstanding addresses of the fourteenth annual meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at Kansas City, was that of Mrs. Thomas W. Bickett, widow of the late Governor Bickett of North Carolina, and a member of the Inter-Racial Commission. Mrs. Bickett touched a very responsive chord in the following sympathetic statement:

"I stand here to-night because I want to bring to you, the new generation, some things which you have forgotten, from the folks of other days. Standing between these two generations there is a chasm that is yawning between. Many of us have forgotten those old days, white and black. We do not remember the wonderful things that have come to us from those days from our white people and our colored people."

"Wonderful women in the colored race I have met and known and learned to know as friends. On the Inter-racial Commission, which I represent are as fine colored women as there are in the whole of this country and I respect and admire them; but much of that nobility, much of that wonderful executive ability come to them from these women of other days. There needs to be built a bridge between that generation and this so we may go to one from the other and carry with us across that chasm memories of the fine things of other days."

Mrs. Bickett then related the circumstances which led to the organization of the Inter-Racial Commission, in Atlanta, saying:

"And what are some of the things that down South to-day we women, black and white, are trying to do together? These are the things. We are working through the churches, women's clubs, Young Women's Christian Associations, through all organizations stressing the Christian teaching, that we may bring up the children of to-morrow better citizens, white and black, of our beloved country, a wider vision, a greater fulfillment and a more earnest Christianity than this generation has known. You may not think I am doing exactly as you would do if you were in my place. But I am standing with my face to the sunset. I am looking into the unseen and as far as I can judge, I am doing the thing He would have me do."

Mrs. Bickett's appeal to the old and sympathetic relations the races used to sustain towards each other in the South and the tribute she pays to our women workers she knows in the Inter-Racial Commission shows that there is a new spirit working among the two races which is bearing good and helpful results and should work continuously for such.

Cracker Orator Is Hissed Down

Baltimore, Md. 9-14-23

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 13.—How much confusion does 10,000 tongues make when they hiss in conjunction with the clapping of 20,000 hands.

Ask John Brown, former city solicitor and personal representative of Governor Hyde, who read the Governor's message to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in annual convention here last week.

In the course of his preliminary remarks he made reference to "an old darkey."

"What?" shouted Bishop John Hurst, of Baltimore, a national director of the Association, and seated on the platform behind him. The audience took it up and the crowd of 10,000 made the air hideous with its clapping and hisses.

"An old colored man,"—"an old Negro" the speaker corrected himself, but the crowd did not listen.

Brown, called down by the audience he had insulted, found himself unable to proceed and stood helplessly facing the multitude.

Into the breach stepped James W. Johnson, secretary of the Association, and Arthur Spingarn, treasurer, who requested that in consideration of the speaker's official capacity, he be permitted to deliver his message.

After an apology, Brown was allowed to finish his speech.

N.A.A.C.P. SAVES PANMORE FROM GA. POLICE

About to be Taken South
from N. J., Society Halts
Proceedings With
Habeas Corpus

BARS "BIRTH OF NATION"

Camden, N. J., Succeeds in

Barring of Ku Klux Film There

Three important cases have been fought lately by branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. One of them is an extradition case, one a protest against the showing of the "Birth of a Nation" film, both in New Jersey; and the third is a civil rights case won for a colored girl in Des Moines, Ia.

Extradition

The extradition case was fought in Trenton, for Silas Panmore, for whom Governor Walker of Georgia had sent an extradition application to Governor Silzer of New Jersey. Although the Georgia Governor had given assurance that the colored man would be given a fair trial in Georgia, and although Governor Silzer had said he would permit the man to be extradited to Georgia, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People stopped the extradition by a writ of habeas corpus, on which argument will be held in Newark, N. J., on December 26th.

"Birth of Nation"

Prompt and energetic action of the N. A. A. C. P. branch in Camden, N. J., has resulted in the barring of "The Birth of a Nation," which had been scheduled for showing there. The picture has never been shown in Camden, owing to the N. A. A. C. P. efforts, though it has been exhibited in neighboring towns.

Irving T. Nutt, of the Camden Branch, N. A. A. C. P., seeing the announcement of the picture promptly communicated with the Director of Public Safety and with A. E. Flournoy, secretary of the Branch Executive Committee, appeared before the Board of Censors to oppose showing of the picture.

Civil Rights Case in Des Moines

The Des Moines, Iowa Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reports that a court verdict has been rendered in favor of Miss Dottie Blagburn, a colored girl, thrown out of a local theatre on November 11, 1923, because she was occupying a section that had been se-

apart for white people.

On December 11th, just one month after the violation, a jury composed exclusively of white persons, returned a verdict of guilty against the theatre owner. The case was reported to the National Office by William E. Taylor, Secretary of the Des Moines Branch N. A. A. C. P.

N. A. A. C. P. Demands Harvard Expel Klan—University Better Close Other Visa Advance

New York, October 26.—An extradition case has been won in the State of New Jersey and there is one colored man who walks free instead of being returned to Georgia according to announcement today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth avenue.

The case was won by William B. Brandon, lawyer, of 164 Market street, Newark, N. J., in the case of Lockhart Drake, a colored man for whose return to Georgia extradition proceedings had been begun. Mr. Brandon received the co-operation of the N. A. A. C. P., which telegraphed Governor Silzer of New Jersey, follows:

National Association for Advancement of Colored People with 450 branches and membership of 100,000 composed of best element of both races respectfully urges that you refuse to sign warrant for return of Lockhart Drake to Georgia. According to information supplied us by attorney William B. Brandon of Newark, Drake was arrested yesterday in Elizabeth on Telegram being sent to Chief of Police of Elizabeth by Sheriff T. S. Chapman of Fort Valley, Houston County, Georgia. Drake is charged with burglary and shooting with intent to kill. Attorney Brandon advises us that according to evidence charges against Lockhart are framed to get him back within jurisdiction of Georgia's courts where he can be railroaded to prison. Georgia's lynching record showing as it does 440 lynchings in that State during the last 34 years gives in our opinion sufficient reason to refuse grant permission for return of Drake to Georgia. We therefore respectfully urge that if possible you do refuse this permission until evidence can be secured and adequate hearing on charges against Drake.

(Signed) James Weldon Johnson,

Secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Attorney Brandon writes thanking the N. A. A. C. P. and saying that although Governor Silzer consented to withhold signing the extradition papers in response to this telegram, a hearing before the Governor was not necessary as Mr. Brandon obtained release of Drake by court action, winning his contention that the arrest of Drake had been illegal.

HARTFORD CONN COURANT

JULY 18, 1923

FOR THE NEGRO.

The annual report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People fills a pamphlet of 86 pages of which a third is devoted to detailing the efforts (unsuccessful) made to secure the passage of the Dyer anti-lynching bill. In the course of its campaign the association placed full or half-page advertisements in nine daily papers in various parts of the country and in two weekly publications.

In spite of this effort the bill failed of passage in the Senate but it may be noted that the association says this:

Ten years ago in the South only a few solitary individuals dared oppose lynching, and this crime was commonly condoned by influential newspapers, public officials and ministers of the gospel. Now there is increasingly strong opposition to mob murder. Powerful groups of southern white women have publicly repudiated the lynching mob as a "protector of womanhood," and many of the leading newspapers of the South are outspoken in opposition to mob rule.

The association notes, further, "a constantly growing public demand that lynching be stamped out." That is highly satisfactory and it is also possible that the growth of this sentiment would be checked rather than stimulated by the passage of the Dyer bill. If that measure should awaken the ancient hostility of the South to federal authority the negro would not be the gainer thereby nor would any of the states profit by further federal interference with their own affairs. Within a comparatively few weeks a South Carolina city has seen the authorities successfully resist a mob in its effort to remove prisoners from a jail. The action of the authorities in this emergency was prompt, decisive, and

as has been said, successful. It might not have been improved if the Dyer act had been passed.

A report of the lynchings makes dismal reading; enough and it will be noted that the list includes the name of Elias Villareal Zarate, a Mexican who was lynched at Weslaco, Texas, and it is intimated that at least twenty-two other Mexicans were victims of mob violence. The association, however, is chiefly interested in the lynching of negroes. It finds that there were few race riots during the year under review and that only two were worthy of mention, one of these being at Atlanta, Ga., and the other at Springfield, O. Numerous cases of discrimination were reported.

The report gives but little space to the Ku Klux Klan, saying that "so dangerous did the Klan become that Americans of various races and creeds were forced to oppose it. The N. A. A. C. P., therefore, no longer feels that it is alone in this great struggle." Its feeling is altogether justified. The association remarks that its agents in the District of Columbia prevented a parade of the Klan in Washington while a branch in Oakland, Cal., secured the passage of an anti-masking ordinance. Still another branch in Akron, O., secured an injunction preventing a parade and meeting of the Klan.

The report is instructive, even though much if it is anything but pleasant reading. The association, however, must note that it is making progress and that not so much through the enactment of laws as by the steady growth of public sentiment.

Navy—1923.

Negroes in,

See Also:

Soldiers; Historical.